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ESTABLISHED 1887

Kohl and Christian Democrats Meet on Forming Cabinet

Vote Results Challenge Allies on Support for Bonn

By John Vinocur

PARIS — For Europeans worried about the future of West Germany, the Christian Democrats' election victory is regarded as an opportunity to help strengthen the country's involvement with Western Europe and its defense.

There is growing interest in France, and to lesser degree in Britain, for accelerated movement in developing European defense options that would complement NATO's systems, strengthen allied commitments to defend West Germany and offer the country greater possibilities to increase its sense of control over its own affairs.

For several West European analysts, an important lesson emerging from the West German election campaign and its talk of neutrality, pacism and drift is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is not finished struggling with those trends.

OPEC Talks Stalled; Venezuelan Caution Against Further Delay

By Bob Haggerty

LONDON — OPEC negotiations appeared bogged down Tuesday as Venezuela's oil minister warned that, the longer the group postponed an agreement, the deeper would be the cut in prices it would have to accept.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries held two meetings of about three hours each and agreed to resume discussions Wednesday morning.

After the morning meeting Tuesday, the United Arab Emirates' minister, Sheikh Mana Said al-Oteiba, said: "We have not achieved anything yet." Earlier in the day, he was quoted as saying that chances for an accord were "not very good. I am not optimistic now, not like before. We still have lots of problems."

OPEC sources said all 13 members were represented Tuesday. Small groups of ministers met later in the day, and another full session was convened Tuesday evening.

The Venezuelan minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, reiterated Tuesday that the talks were vital: "OPEC's future depends on them; it must prove it is still valid," he said.

At the morning meeting, each country presented its views, the Indonesian minister, Soharto, said afterward. He and other officials refused to give details.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies are believed to be proposing a price cut of \$4 or \$5 from the benchmark of \$34, based on Saudi light crude.

The Iranians, who are the chief rivals to the Saudis in OPEC, declared Monday that they would never consent to a price cut.

Nigeria has also resisted price proposals from the Saudi-led group, conference sources said.

OPEC is also trying to agree on an overall production limit, aimed at reducing pressure for further price cuts, and on a way to divide that limited output among members.

The meeting Tuesday followed two and a half weeks of smaller

areas, including nuclear arms. This initiative, which makes no attempt to substitute French atomic weapons for the U.S. nuclear umbrella, is limited, however, by the constraints of French military doctrine of the last two decades.

Looking at West Germany's place in allied forces, an increasing number of French Gaullists have been calling for abandonment or basic modification of the "sanctuary" doctrine, which defines the defense of national territory, without making explicit the point at which France would come to the aid of West Germany in the event of an attack.

A number of Gaullists, like Jacques Baumel, have argued that the doctrine is no longer tenable if West Germany is to believe in France as a serious ally.

In practical terms, France will soon pursue tentative discussions with Mr. Kohl, started last fall, on coordinating plans in all military

NEWS ANALYSIS

strategic strength and responsibility for anti-Atlantic alliance attitudes.

In France, there has been considerable talk within all political parties about how, under the circumstances, West Germany can increasingly be "bound" to the West, or helped to feel that its long-term interests lie in Western solidarity.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



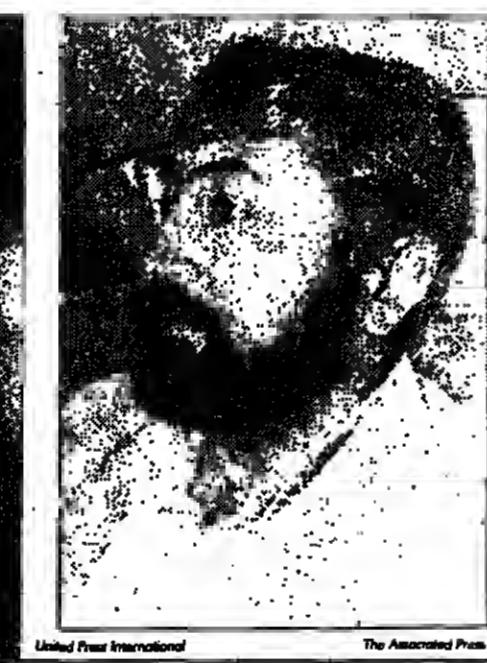
In London, clockwise from above: Mallam Yahaya Dikko of Nigeria, OPEC president; and oil ministers Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela, Mohammed Ghanzi of Iran and Mana Said al-Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates.



United Press International



The Associated Press



The Associated Press

Gulf Arabs Face Drop in Oil Revenues With Equanimity

Officials, Businessmen Predict That Austerity Will Stabilize Growth and Promote Unity

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

MANAMA, Bahrain — Arabs in the oil-rich Gulf, suddenly facing the certainty of being much less rich, say that Saudi Arabia and the small neighboring sheikdoms can survive without turmoil the drop in oil revenues envisaged by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Many Arab officials and businessmen contend that the end of easy oil wealth — if the crisis is not too severe or too long — may be a healthy shock, a useful dose of reality after a euphoric decade of spending on basic development, which is now essentially complete. "We had an extravagance all over the Gulf, much of it wasteful," said Faruk al-Mosayib, a prominent Bahraini businessman. "We've had the dream, now we have to settle down to normal growth rates with the psychological adjustment that implies."

Echoing this view, some Arab officials say that a period of relative austerity will force Gulf states to plan more carefully and work together more closely.

"It is our best chance to convince our people in time that no miracle can last forever," said Isa Bushaid, a top official in Bahrain's Finance Ministry.

Western diplomats and bankers in Bahrain, the Gulf's financial and news hub, generally agree that the Arab Gulf states are wealthy enough to withstand revenue loss

for several years without social unrest. Yet drastic revenue cuts loom for the region's governments, which depend almost exclusively on oil for revenue.

Saudi Arabia and its smaller neighbors will see their national incomes at least halved in comparison with two years ago. The proposed OPEC production quotas represent only about 60 percent of 1981 levels; and a decline in price of \$30 per barrel amounts to another 10-percent drop. Income from Gulf investments abroad is also dropping as interest rates fall.

"It is a dramatic change in our assumptions," Mr. Bushaid said.

But he and officials from other Gulf states and Saudi Arabia and its allies could live within their means for as long as four years by cutting new expenditure.

"Most new projects will be de-

layed," he said, but spending on education, low-cost housing and other politically sensitive projects can be expected to continue.

Gulf governments are also likely to slow down plans for a regional arms buildup being discussed with the Reagan administration, several diplomats said.

The Gulf's need for financial discipline could reinforce embryonic regional unity under the umbrella of Saudi Arabia in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, according to some officials.

Oman, they say, the only country that still needs big investments for basic infrastructure, can expect aid from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, which have big oil reserves.

Bahrain with Saudi support for its well-developed service economy, stands to benefit from the emer-

gence of a six-nation regional market.

Kuwait, whose Western investments earn more than its oil, needs the alliance for protection in case the Iran-Iraq war spills over.

Qatar has only a tiny indigenous population, which is comfortably well off even with the prospect of lower revenues.

Crucial to the forecast of Gulf unity is the widely held assumption that Saudi Arabia will continue to aid its poorer brethren to consolidate its leadership and prevent unrest on its borders.

Diplomats point out that the threat from Iran, the original catalyst for the council, is now coupled with another menace to regional stability: the temporary disappearance of the oil boom that eased social frictions and ethnic and tribal

tensions in the Gulf states with the promise of almost limitless economic opportunities.

"The main problem will be the disappointment of expectations," Mr. Bushaid acknowledged.

While he said he expected Gulf governments to continue operating the world's most complete welfare states, "there will no new generations of millions for a while."

Gulf governments, with their small populations, are much better placed to sustain the lower revenue than most populous oil exporters such as Nigeria, Algeria, Venezuela or Mexico. With a price cut, the bigger countries will need to pump more oil to meet their budgets.

In contrast, Arab Gulf exporters think a lower price will protect the long-term value of oil, their only resource. While lower prices discourage Western investments in alternative forms of energy, the Gulf states, with big reserves that will take years to deplete, can wait for prices to rise again, officials say.

Iran, the spoiler in OPEC, is viewed warily by Gulf Arabs, who say they see its oil policies as an extension of its war with Iraq. The Arab officials say that while Iran is too exhausted for a knockout blow against Iraq, the threat of Iranian military and political power remains a greater Gulf worry than the oil crisis.

Meanwhile, the need to subsidize Iraq now and in the war's aftermath is another demand on Gulf treasuries.

Because of its large land masses,

Canada spends five times as much as the United States per capita on weather monitoring, with much of

its revenue lost to the oil crisis.

Religious refugees in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow have a Peccostalist theological dispute now

prolongs their stay.

Soviet women's praise doesn't reflect reality as International Women's Day is celebrated. Page 6.

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UN Panel Criticizes El Salvador

It Also Issues a Call For End to Arms Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israel warned Tuesday that there was no point in continuing talks on troop withdrawal if Lebanon insisted on keeping the borders between their countries closed.

The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salim, said fast week that Lebanon could not afford free trade with Israel because it could provoke a pan-Arab trade blockade.

According to Yousef Amihud, an Israeli delegation spokesman, the director of Israel's Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said Tuesday: "If we were to believe it [Mr. Salim's statement] was an official policy of government, then there would be no reason to go on negotiating."

Meanwhile, Israel Radio reported that Israel was proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols inside Lebanon.

Mr. Kimche's warning was reportedly given during talks between Israel and Lebanon in the Beirut suburb of Khalde. At the end of the session, a Lebanese spokesman, Daoud Sayegh, said: "The subcommittee for termination of the state of war made significant progress in writing the draft declaration, but security arrangements are still the subject of discussion by the two delegations."

Mr. Sayegh said the next round of talks would be Thursday in the Israeli resort of Netanya, north of Tel Aviv.

Israeli and Lebanese officials said Tuesday's talks had begun with a tough statement by Mr. Kimche stressing the importance that Israel attached to establishing normal relations. According to Mr. Amihud, he said an open border

was fundamental for Israeli-Lebanese relations and "to make sure there won't be hostilities."

Mr. Amihud said there had been no change in Israel's insistence on maintaining early warning stations on Lebanese territory to guard against Palestinian guerrilla reinfestation.

Asked about reports that joint Lebanese-Israeli military patrols had been proposed as an alternative in Southern Lebanon, Mr. Amihud said: "This is not considered a viable alternative."

In Jerusalem, Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, outlined new proposals that looked like a significant softening of the Israeli position and said there was a good chance for success in the talks.

In comments to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said Israel was now proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols with the Israeli returning to Israel each night.

Lebanon, adamant about not wanting Israeli troops inside Lebanon, was proposing Israeli air surveillance instead. Mr. Shamir reportedly said.

The official Beirut Radio reported that at the nonaligned summit meeting in New Delhi, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, had met Monday for the first time with President Anwar Gemal of Lebanon and pledged his willingness to withdraw Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemal also held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who has 40,000 soldiers stationed in Lebanon, the radio said.

Border Issue Crucial In Talks, Israeli Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted on Tuesday a vigorously worded resolution alleging "violations of human rights of the most serious nature" in El Salvador and urging that foreign military aid to the country be suspended.

The United States voted against the measure, saying that it was "unbalanced" and "heaps blame on one side and ignores the other."

The resolution, approved 23-6, expressed regret that the regime in El Salvador had not sought "to negotiate a peaceful settlement with all representative political forces," despite three years of civil war.

It also urged Salvadoran courts "to prosecute and punish those responsible for acts of violence and for violations of human rights."

The commission also voted to extend its inquiry into rights in Poland for a second year.

Poland's delegate, Henryk Sokalski, called the vote "another miscarriage of international justice vis-a-vis my country" and announced that the Polish government still had no intention of complying with the commission's decision.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 19-14 with 10 abstentions.

The commission extended for a third year the term of its special representative investigating conditions in El Salvador. In his most recent report, the representative, José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, a Spanish law professor, blamed Salvadoran military and police squads for the murders of large numbers of civilians last year.

The resolution adopted Tuesday also urged the suspension of "any type of military assistance."

Most Latin American representatives to the 43-nation commission abstained in the roll-call vote.

■ East, West Argue in Madrid

Eastern-bloc and Western countries renewed disputes Tuesday on human rights. Poland and other issues at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, breaking an undeclared truce of almost four weeks. Reuters reported from Madrid, quoting delegates at the conference.

The arguments came as delegates reviewed a long list of major topics that remained to be resolved in order to reach the required consensus on a final document to conclude the 28-month meeting.

The 35-nation conference is seeking to review and update the 1975 agreements in Helsinki. But it has been stalled over differences on human rights and terms for new disarmament talks.

Delegates have spent the past month trying to bridge the gaps in small working groups, but the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, made clear in a speech Tuesday that major differences remained.

Mr. Kampelman accused the Soviet Union and its allies of failing to respect religious freedom, jamming Western radio broadcasts, restricting trade union liberties, imprisoning activists seeking to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accords and expelling journalists. The Soviet Union and its allies angrily rejected Mr. Kampelman's charges, according to the delegates.

(Continued from Page 1)

we believe the Christian Democrats realize it."

The parliamentary representation of the Greens, a coalition of environmental and anti-nuclear activists, was presented as an additional reason for pressing ahead with propositions that could be attractive to the Kohl government.

The presence of 27 Green members in the Bundestag, along with government cash allotments to the party under German law and constant press attention, seems to create the possibility that their anti-NATO, pro-unilateral disarmament position will somehow become a legitimate opposition

stance in West Germany.

Senate Panel Cuts \$1 Billion From House Jobs Bill

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee has cut \$1 billion from the Democratic House's \$4.9-billion jobs bill and has sent the measure to the Senate floor for a final vote.

"The ideas are there now, no question about it," a French official said. "But action is another matter. The most positive sign is that Mr. Kohl for political reasons has European involvement. With the Greens around, an exclusive Atlantic option isn't possible, and

is expected to fail by a narrow margin in the Republican-controlled Senate this year.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, a principal sponsor of the resolution, spoke at the pro-freeze rally Tuesday, as did Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, who is focusing his presidential campaign on the need for a halt to the arms race.

A rally, sponsored by the National Coalition for Peace Through Strength, drew about 300 participants to the north side of the Capitol. Half of the participants were members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who are holding their annual convention in Washington this week.

Senator Jeremiah Denton, Re-

publican of Alabama, and the Reverend Jerry Falwell, a conservative minister, addressed the crowd.

Randall Forsberg, a leader of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, told more than 1,000 activists at the Calvary Baptist Church here Monday that the resolution would pass the House "with a comfortable majority" but is expected to fail by something under 10 votes in the Senate.

Miss Forsberg said freeze advocates then would press for amendments to funding bills this year to prevent the testing of nuclear weapons if the Russians refrained from testing. The votes on these amendments will reveal which members of Congress are giving "lip service" to a nuclear freeze and which are sincere, she said.

■ Senate Confirms Vienna Talks Envoy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Morton I. Abramowitz U.S. envoy to the negotiations in Vienna on East-West conventional force reductions.

Mr. Abramowitz, a career Foreign Service officer, replaces Richard P. Staar, whose resignation was demanded by the administration. At the same time, the White House said Allen Clayton Davis, 55, a career Foreign Service officer, would be nominated as ambassador to Uganda. He would succeed Gordon Robert Beyer.

The freeze resolution, however,

is as nothing compared to that which surrounded the first performance of "Belshazzar's Feast" at the Leeds Festival of 1931. Beecham studied the score and told Sir William: "Since this will never be performed, I advise you to throw in all you can ... say a couple of brass bands for good and useless measure." Sir William obliged.

Then the festival choir, appalled by the intricacy of the piece, went on strike, retreating only when Sir Malcolm Sargent rushed up from London to pacify them. The piece was an immediate success. Ernest Newman, the greatest English critic of the day, said it "burst with a fury of exaltation."

Slowly, the scores piled up. He completed his first symphony in 1935; the second did not appear until 1960. In 1939, Sir William wrote a violin concerto for Jascha Heifetz; in 1956, he wrote a cello concerto for Gregor Piatigorsky.

His opera, "Troilus and Cressida," had a triumphant performance at Covent Garden in 1954 and later won the award of the New York Music Critics' Circle for the best opera of the year. But unlike the operas of Britten, it failed to find a place in the repertory of any of the world's great houses.

Sir William, who was knighted in 1951, also wrote for movies, notably three celebrated Shakespearean films of Laurence Olivier: "Henry V," "Hamlet" and "Richard III."

Somehow, he never fulfilled the early suggestions that he would become the greatest English composer since Henry Purcell in the 17th

century. His musical reputation,

one critic wrote, "trembled spec- tacularly" toward the end of his life. Another commentator said he was at a loss to explain "bow the probing seriousness and self-assurance of the First Symphony in 1935 could degenerate into the fatuous complacency and mere craftsmanship of the Second in 1960."

The composer once replied:

"The critics have been saying that I'm out of date ever since they heard my Viola Concerto. I like being out of date so long as there's nothing going on I don't know about."

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Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, center, with glasses, looking to the side, was escorted from the Paris agricultural show Tuesday under taunts of French farmers.

Hecklers Force Mauroy to Leave Show

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is rumored to be in political difficulty after Socialist defeats in municipal elections Sunday, was forced to leave an agricultural exhibit Tuesday as farmers chanted "Resign! Resign!"

The demonstrators reportedly taunted Mr. Mauroy and shouted slogans in support of Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Rally for the Republic, a right-of-center opposition party. Exhibition officials said Mr. Mauroy had planned to spend an hour talking to agricultural leaders but left the show after 30 minutes. Witnesses said the protesters threw empty cans at him as stewards cleared a path.

Mr. Mauroy has been specifically criticized for his defense of the government's record during the election campaign. A few days before the election he gave an optimistic appraisal of France's economic future. Just afterward, poor foreign trade figures and an unexpected high inflation rate were announced.

In Sunday's first round, he failed to gain re-election as mayor of Lille. A post he has held for 10 years. He faces a runoff in the second round next Sunday.

House Panel Approves Resolution Urging Nuclear Weapons Freeze

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee passed a resolution Tuesday calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate an immediate verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons.

The 27-9 vote came as more than 4,000 anti-nuclear activists gathered at the West Front of the Capitol bearing signs reading "Ban the Bombs," "Presbyterians for Peace," and "Corn in Our Silos."

■ The freeze resolution calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to pursue a halt to the nuclear arms race and to achieve a mutual verifiable freeze on testing, production and further deployment of nuclear missiles and other delivery systems.

■ Last-minute telegrams from President Ronald Reagan's two arms negotiators in Geneva, General Edward L. Rowny and Paul H. Nitze, failed to move the committee.

■ Negotiations on reducing strategic arms will be made immensely more difficult, if not impossible, by a general freeze resolution," General Rowny wrote.

■ Mr. Nitze also opposed the freeze, arguing that continuation of NATO preparations for deployment of U.S. longer-range intermediate nuclear force missiles in Europe and the prospect that deployment "are the strongest incentives the Soviets have to negotiate seriously."

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is as nothing compared to that which surrounded the first performance of "Belshazzar's Feast" at the Leeds Festival of 1931. Beecham studied the score and told Sir William: "Since this will never be performed, I advise you to throw in all you can ... say a couple of brass bands for good and useless measure."

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"The critics have been saying that I'm out of date ever since they heard my Viola Concerto. I like being out of date so long as there's nothing going on I don't know about."

■ "She's right," replied the com-

poser, sitting beside her. "A lot of the time, I don't. It irritates me to madness, especially my own."

■ Other deaths:

Charles Albert (Rip) Engle, 76, who made a national power of Penn State's football team as head coach at the university from 1950 through 1963, Monday in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

William Black, 80, the founder

and chairman of the Chock Full

o'Nuts Corp. of cancer Monday in New York.

■ Cholera in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — At least

180 people have died of cholera

since February in Pirojpur subdivi-

sion, about 250 miles (400 kilome-

ters) south of Dhaka, near the

mouth of the Ganges

Pope Gives Message Of Peace in Honduras, Urges End to Violence

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Visibly tired in the seventh day of his trip to Central America and Haiti, Pope John Paul II brought a message of peace Tuesday to Honduras, one of the region's poorest nations.

"We must reject all that is opposed to the gospel: hate, violence, injustice, lack of work, the imposition of ideologies that debase the dignity of man and woman," the pontiff told a crowd of more than 100,000 at a Mass in the plaza outside the Church of Our Lady of Sigma.

"We must promote all that is according to the will of the Father who art in heaven: charity, mutual aid, education in the faith, culture, the betterment of the forest, respect for all, especially the most needy, those that suffer the most — the alienated."

In the searing sunshine, the pontiff, 62, appeared to nod off occasionally as he sat in his heavy vestments on the papal throne during the three-hour Mass. But he spoke with a firm voice and often moved with a vigor that surprised many of the exhausted members of his entourage.

The journey has subjected him to public schedules of from 12 hours to 18 hours a day, including about three dozen speeches, but John Paul has shown no ill effects other than weariness, according to a senior member of his party.

Unlike most of the previous stops on his tour, particularly Ni-

cagua, El Salvador and Guatemala, the pontiff had no sharp words for the Hondurans, who are enjoying a period of relative peace and stability, even though their country's borders have been touched by insurrections in neighboring countries.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova greeted him by saying, "In Honduras' prisons for ideas and chains for thoughts do not exist," a reference to the poor human rights records of some other Central American countries.

Before leaving Guatema City on Tuesday morning for Tegucigalpa, Father Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican spokesman, had released a brief statement repeating the pope's distress over Guatemala's record of six mass four days before the pope arrived there.

The Holy Father manifested once again, in direct talk with Guatemala's president, Efraim Rios Montt, his immense grief and his consternation for the recent executions carried out in this country right before his pastoral visit to the people of Guatemala," the statement said. "He also expressed his deep suffering for all the victims of violent death."

It was the fourth time since the executions Thursday that the pope has expressed dismay that the killings took place despite a Vatican plea for clemency.

The pope appeared almost relieved Tuesday to direct his attention to purely pastoral concerns after facing both church and political



Pope John Paul II, visiting Guatemala City on Monday, blessed an Indian woman before celebrating Mass. He went to Honduras on Tuesday on his Central American tour.

problems in most of the other countries on his itinerary.

In the afternoon, he spoke at an outdoor prayer meeting in Honduras' second largest city, the industrial center of San Pedro Sula, then returned to Guatemala City. He was to go early Wednesday to Belice and later Wednesday to Haiti, where he will speak to the bishops conference of Latin America.

■ Envoy Reiterates Stand

In Berlin, El Salvador Ambassador Deane R. Hinton of the United States, while praising Pope John Paul II's visit to El Salvador, has

indicated that the pontiff's call for a dialogue not change U.S. policy against holding negotiations with leftist rebels, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Hinton emphasized the view Monday that the rebels must agree to take part in U.S.-backed presidential elections later this year if they want to participate in the government.

■ U.S. Shift Urged

In Washington, the United States Catholic Conference has urged the Reagan administration to undertake a "significant policy

shift" on El Salvador that would focus on a political settlement of the civil war there, The New York Times reported.

At the same time the conference, in a statement read Monday to two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Archbishop James A. Hickey of Washington, criticized recent statements by Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz voicing concern about the support some Roman Catholic clergymen give revolutionaries in Central America.

British Resist Lifting of U.S. Ban on Arms for Argentina

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The possibility of the United States lifting restrictions on the sale of military equipment to Argentina, which is under study at the State Department, has met strong objections from the British government, according to U.S. officials and foreign diplomats.

The Reagan administration would like to patch up relations with Argentina, but it is still wary of British sensitivities. Relations between the United States and Argentina were badly strained after the United States supported Britain

in the war in the Falklands Islands, which are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

The British say resumption of military sales could be misinterpreted by Argentine military planners as a sign of U.S. support. That, they say, could contribute to the Buenos Aires government making another miscalculation of the kind that led to the invasion of the Falklands last year.

U.S. military sales to Argentina have been blocked for five years by a combination of actions, including a 1978 congressional ban because of alleged human rights violations and another embargo last year because of the Falklands invasion.

Reagan May Give Data on Soviet Arms

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration, seeking to enhance public support for President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and to counter the nuclear freeze movement, is considering stepped-up public disclosure of secret intelligence data on Soviet military capabilities, according to officials.

One example of this was expected to occur Wednesday when the Pentagon publishes a two-year update on Soviet military power. Officials said Monday that other such steps were under study.

Some administration officials said they would like to make public a classified briefing by the Defense Intelligence Agency that has been shown to some members of Congress and is described as very effective.

However, no formal proposal has been made to President Reagan on such a release of intelligence data, officials added.

There is apparent disagreement in the intelligence community about the scope of Soviet military expansion. Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday that there was an "analytical debate" under way in the intelligence community "about the scope and nature of Soviet military expansion."

But Mr. Reagan expressed little doubt Monday in remarks to the National Coalition for Peace Through Strength, a conservative group seeking to build public support for his Pentagon budget.

"The Soviet military buildup has increased without letup for over a decade," Mr. Reagan told the group, according to a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes.

The president was urged by the group to declassify more secret intelligence data to turn around what polls indicate to be flagging public support for the president's military buildup.

Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama, ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, said: "We feel very strongly that the facts have not been presented, that the American people are denied facts on which to base good judgment."

He said, for example, that the administration should declassify materials about the accuracy of Soviet nuclear missiles.

U.S. Nun Defies Prelate's Order

New York Times Service

DETROIT — A Catholic nun is defying her archbishop's order to sign as state director of social services because she will not denounce the state-financed abortions. The nun, a college president who has a doctorate in biochemistry, has met the archbishop's challenge with two months of silence.

The nun, 51, is scheduled to appear soon for a state Senate confirmation hearing.

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

ORLANDO, Florida — President Ronald Reagan cautioned a conference of evangelical Protestants on Tuesday to avoid supporting, on a religious ground, any nuclear-freeze proposal that would weaken the United States militarily.

As supporters of a freeze on nuclear weapons demonstrated in Washington, Mr. Reagan told the 41st convention of the National Association of Evangelicals: "I urge you to speak out against those who would place the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority."

"I urge you to beware of the temptation of pride," he continued, "the temptation blithely to declare yourself above it all and label both sides at fault to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

Mr. Reagan who insisted that communism is "at the focus of evil in the modern world," made a broad appeal for support of his \$238-billion military spending request for 1984. He has been told by key Republican legislators that they do not have the votes to get the request approved intact.

In Washington, thousands of nuclear-freeze advocates and groups of opponents lobbied and demonstrated Tuesday as the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze in production of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, in his speech in Florida, reverted to the strong conservative rhetoric of his presidential campaign, linking communism and atheism as threats to world peace and advocating prayer in public schools. He also repeated his belief that parents should be informed before teen-age girls are given birth control devices at government-supported health clinics.

The president told the evangelicals that his administration shares their philosophical approach to public policy.

"I want you to know," he said, "this administration is motivated by a political philosophy that sees the greatness of America in you — the institutions that foster and nourish values like concern for others and respect for the rules of law under God."

Mr. Reagan declared that the

real crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union is a spiritual crisis: "At root, it is a test of moral will and faith."

"I believe," he said, "that communism is another sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages even now are being written. I believe this because the source of our strength in the quest for human freedom is not material but spiritual."

Mr. Reagan told the group he would send a bill to Congress on Tuesday to legalize organized prayer in public schools and said he would also press for an anti-abortion amendment to the Constitution.

According to Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, Mr. Reagan stressed in a White House meeting with congressional leaders that U.S. combat troops would not be sent to El Salvador.

He has been under fire in recent

Reagan Asks Churches' Backing

Egypt

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Argentina, officials add, and reflect Washington's effort to resume a larger role as an arms supplier in Latin America. West European companies and governments are increasingly filling that role in some countries and the Soviet Union is filling it in others.

Officials also see the move as encouraging a change for the better in the political and human rights environment in Argentina in recent months. This includes the announcement last month that Argentina will hold general elections in October, the first in 10 years.

But it would also be designed to renew U.S. military contacts with

transport planes and spare parts. But in 1978 Congress banned such sales, although it allowed shipment of material under contract.

In 1981, Congress paved the way toward a restoration of military relations by dropping a requirement that Argentina had to give a full accounting of thousands of people who have "disappeared" in that country.

For the existing restrictions to be lifted, Mr. Reagan would first have to certify to Congress that Argentina has made significant progress in human rights and that such military sales would be in the U.S. national interest.

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transport planes and spare parts. But in 1978 Congress banned such sales, although it allowed shipment of material under contract.

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The action was undertaken for

"humanitarian reasons" — the fact

that many families were divided by

the heavy cast-iron gates so that for

years news of births and deaths

had to be shouted across a 70-yard

(64-meter) divide.

British sources say that Reagan administration officials have discussed the prospect of new military sales to Argentina with them and that their government has objected strongly.

"Any such move would be very

unwelcome," a diplomat said.

Fading Days of 'Quiet Frontwater'

Open Border May End Gibraltar's Colonial Isolation

By John Durnton

New York Times Service

GIBRALTAR — When the apes leave, the local legend says, so will the British.

The simian analogy is perhaps not very flattering, but legend is legend and so for decades the colonial authorities have kept a close watch on the band of 40 or so tailless monkeys that scamper around the limestone caves, tugging at the camera straps of tourists and generally making a nuisance of themselves.

Twice a day an army sergeant tramps up with buckets of government-subsidized food, carrying out orders issued by Churchill. When the ranks thin from time to time, they are replenished with imported apes, who go on public welfare with the others.

Until recently, Gibraltarians too had been leading a sheltered life. For nearly 14 years, their 2.5-square-mile (6.5-square-kilometer) peninsula — most of it vertical — had been blocked off from the rest of Europe as Spain sealed the border to press its long-standing claim to sovereignty.

Once they adjusted to the claustrophobia inherent in the situation, the 26,500 permanent residents scraped through quite nicely. British subsidized investment and British sailors squared their salaries. There was work in the docks, ale in the pubs and, of course, the comforting sight of that Union Jack flying overhead.

Now, the tranquil days of being

what one newspaperman called a "quiet frontwater" are coming to an end. The navy is closing the docks, which could mean the loss of hundreds of jobs. Unemployment is at the unheard-of level of 6 percent. And in the spring, Spain and Britain are scheduled to sit down to negotiate the future of the territory.

Most dramatic of all, the new socialist government in Madrid has lifted some of the border restrictions imposed by Franco in 1969. Since Dec. 15, Spain has allowed Spaniards and the neighboring Campo region of Spain to cross the frontier and back on foot once a day.

The action was undertaken for

"humanitarian reasons" — the fact

that many families were divided by

the heavy cast-iron gates so that for

years news of births and deaths

had to be shouted across a 70-yard

(64-meter) divide.

But the opening also suggested a new, realistic strategy in Madrid: recognition that Franco's isolation had only fueled Gibraltarian chauvinism and hopes that a bit of intermingling could conceivably loosen the psychological ties with Britain.

"Any such move would be very

unwelcome," a diplomat said.

By now, about 600,000 crossings

later, the sight of people returning from La Linea just across the way with shopping bags crammed with mushrooms, tomatoes and fresh oranges has become commonplace.

In fact, so many residents of the Rock are spending their money across the border that the shopkeepers and restaurant owners are up in arms. Almost everything except coffee and liquor is cheaper in Spain, sometimes by half.

From the official Spanish view,

the restrictions on transporting goods are justified by noting that the partial opening was intended to unite families, not stimulate commerce.

The businessmen, accustomed to

paying a day an army sergeant

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Kohl Presents His Chits

Americans should be pleased with the outcome of the West German elections, mainly because the Russians made them into a crude choice between East and West. Economic issues alone can explain Chancellor Helmut Kohl's triumph, but the Russians thought they would frighten the West Germans into deserting the NATO position on Euromissiles. Having interfered, Moscow stands rebuffed. There will be no cheap way to keep American miseries off the Continent. Western arms restraint will have to be bought in negotiations, with Soviet reductions.

Still, Americans incurred a clear debt in this contest. The early Reagan rhetoric on nuclear arms had become a political burden for the allies, particularly the West Germans. Mr. Kohl could uphold the commitment to deploy new missiles largely because he was promised, belatedly, that the president would seek a compromise on the number for each side. "Zero-zero" remains the White House slogan, but Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush let it be known that they would own up to it, or even propose, a more flexible formula.

The chancellor presented his chits, to both Washington and Moscow, the moment his impressive 48.8-percent vote was posted: "We hope that our American friends, with our trust and support, will be able to come to a result that makes it possible to make peace with fewer and fewer weapons. But if there is no agreement [with Moscow], we are prepared to deploy new missiles later this year."

Forced to take sides, free Germany stands with the West. Given a real choice, it wants Europe's tensions relaxed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Unemployed

Unlike Americans, West Europeans gloomily expect their unemployment to keep increasing if an economic recovery arrives. This implacable rise helps explain much that is going on in European politics — most recently the heavy vote against the left in the French municipal elections.

When France's Socialist government came into office early two years ago and embarked on a vigorous drive for jobs, the main effect was to weaken the currency. Unemployment is now moving upward again, and the voters do not like it.

The Europeans have built economies that are immensely productive but — for reasons having more to do with social structure than deliberate policy — rigid and poorly adapted to deal with change. They seem incapable of creating new jobs. As employment declines in older industries like steel, it is not being balanced by rising employment in new sectors. In Britain, the peak year for manufacturing employment was 1965. Since then, the number of manufacturing jobs has fallen by one-third, most of it in the past four years.

Even in wealthy West Germany, employment in manufacturing has been slowly declining ever since 1970. There has been some growth in the service industries, but not nearly enough to accommodate the numbers of young people now coming into the labor market. The Germans are accustomed to an absolutely stable labor force, and the rise in

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Conflict in Zimbabwe

The overwhelmingly dominant (and therefore presumably secure) Shona tribal majority, of which Mr. Mugabe's ZANU Party is the political expression, is explicitly intent on "teaching the Ndebele a lesson." The deployment of the all-Shona 5th Brigade and its methods verge on civil war. Yet another unnecessary African tragedy could be in the making.

If even the draconian security laws so conveniently inherited from Ian Smith's regime and so glaringly unenforced cannot produce a charge against Mr. Nkomo, he and his people should be left in peace and the hunt for "dissidents" turned over in conventional law enforcement. Meanwhile, the claim that the bors on Matabeleland were all got up by the foreign media has been exposed as specious.

—The Guardian (London).

Pressure, Still, on Kohl

Throughout the campaign, those outside West Germany tended to exaggerate the role that the Euromissile controversy would play in the election. The electoral debate was, in fact, dominated far more by social and economic questions.

Nonetheless, in many capitals the decision of the German voters was awaited with considerable anxiety. The size of some pacifist demonstrations — whatever might have been said about the real identity of their backers or organizers — could only increase concerns about a slippage of West Germany toward neutrality. The same was true of the evolution

—The Times (London).

The fact that the Greens have gained a foothold in West Germany's parliament is by no means a misfortune. Their induction into the practical system of parliamentary decision-making will undoubtedly help the different factions in the party to get into some sort of coherence.

But the aggressive, arrogant comments on the election results made by some of the leading Greens after the ballooning suggest that they are still very deficient in democratic comprehension and respect for majority decisions.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR MARCH 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Alfonso to Barcelona

MADRID — King Alfonso will leave for Barcelona today by express train. The visit is regarded with considerable anxiety among all classes of society in Spain. Though Barcelona, from a commercial point of view, is the most prosperous and enterprising of Spanish cities, it has never distinguished itself for loyalty in the Alfonso dynasty. It is the headquarters of Republicanism and has received an unenviable notoriety as the center of a large and daring Anarchist party. But neither the Republicans nor the Carlist parties are a source of peril to Don Alfonso, except insofar as they create an atmosphere of terror. The most formidable danger to the king would seem to come from the terrorists.

1933: No to the Gibson Girl

PARIS — Paris has something to say on the proposed entry of the "Gibson Girl" upon the fastidious scene for spring. The first dress openings have been shown. Chic women are gathering daily to familiarize themselves with lines and curves, but down to the last moment there has been no evidence of a return to the mode of the late '90s. Whatever else may come out of the ateliers of the creators, by the time Parisians are ready to make a choice of gowns for the summer wardrobe, one thing is certain: The hats and dresses of 1933 have more bearing on the human head and figure than ever before. Practicality alone would kill the Gibson Girl were she to attempt a return to Paris, where every woman works now.

A Toy' Protests

Regarding "New Syria Air Defense May Have Soviet Link" (IHT, Feb. 23):

Your article has struck a vibrant chord. Whether it is true or not, and whether it be the Russians or the Americans or others is out a detail; You have exposed a new aspect of the diabolical use of technology.

We now see the possibility of men staying peacefully at home playing a sort of fascinating Atari — electronic war-games — in which they drop bombs, shoot down, get shot down — except that it is all real.

We can imagine a general saying: "I've got to go to a cocktail party, I'll be back in a couple of hours; how about taking over for me? It's all going rather well — at the moment I'm winning."

In this game, there is no feedback; there is no possibility of getting him;

of getting killed; of having one's children killed. There is only the possibility of killing.

I agree that this is basically no different from politicians and military in by-gone times directing the war from home base — but now we are talking about the "thrill" of shooting someone down; of bombing a town and having it all come up on a screen.

It has been said that "the only difference between men and boys is in the price of their toys." Have we now reached the point where we, the toys, must say "stop"?

BERNARD BENSON.

Montignac, France.

Who does George F. Will think at-

tacked Germany in the 17th century or, for that matter, in the 20th century?

It was Russia, which has been invaded five times by the West from Napoleon on (including the Crimean War, the two world wars and anti-revolutionary Allied expeditions in 1919-20). It is a pity Mr. Will's Professor Whatshisname never got down to the world wars, when Germany caused millions of Russian casualties. Perhaps then Mr. Will would have hesitated to use the word "impotence" for Moscow's attitude toward West Germany.

H. KONING.

London.

Bishop's Grenada

Regarding "CIA Reportedly Planned More Against Grenada" (IHT, Feb. 28):

Unlike President Reagan, I have lived behind the Iron Curtain. Com-

tunism is not contagious — it is imposed; and anybody who has a choice will opt for a different regime.

To talk of a communist threat in Grenada is absurd. With nearly 200 years of British colonial rule, the island has known slavery and poverty. But it has also come into contact with certain Anglo-Saxon values, such as the importance of the individual.

Grenada is not a feudal South American country; consequently, it needs help, not destabilization. If Maurice Bishop has turned to Cuba, it is not do it because Cuban help was forthcoming whereas Western help was at best negligible. The best way to destabilize Maurice Bishop is by sending help — schools, hospitals, roads, hope and the vast, genuine friendship of the English-speaking world.

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS.

Sainte Anne, Guadeloupe.

A Vote for Centrism In Germany

By Joseph Kraft

ON — The centrality of West Germany in world affairs found new expression in the election here Sunday, and not only because the Federal Republic sits at the crossroads of the East-West conflict.

This country has also entered the mainstream of economic and political democracy. There lies the true meaning of the sweeping victory won by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democratic Union.

The basic electorate, more than half of it born since World War II, showed itself to be profoundly middle class. Less than 40 percent are the kind of working people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Less than 20 percent are farmers, craftsmen and professionals — the old middle class.

More than half are in service, white-collar jobs and management posts. That new middle class represents the swing vote that dominates politics here. As a turnout of nearly 90 percent indicates, the German voters care how their country is run.

Personalities counted for little. Mr. Kohl himself lost in his own district and was elected as the head of the Christian Democrats' party list. Foreign Minister Hans-Dieter Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, who are in the governing coalition with Mr. Kohl's party, went way down in his own district, which he also lost. The leader of the Social Democratic opposition, Hans-Jochen Vogel, was overshadowed by two former chancellors, Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt. The fourth party to make it into the new Bundestag, the Greens, eschewed the very concept of leadership. Only in Bavaria, where Franz Josef Strauss garnered a 60-percent vote for the Christian Democrats' local allies, can one speak of a personal triumph.

Serious issues, on the other hand, counted more than in any West German election I have seen in two decades. Most salient were economic matters, beginning with unemployment, which is now over 10 percent, and including support for pensions. Here, as in virtually every other recent election in the industrialized world, stringency worked for new men, against incumbents.

Herr Kohl attacked the Social Democrats tellingly for "13 years of mismanagement." He and the labor minister, Norbert Blüm, emphasized their background in the Catholic worker movement, and their commitment to higher pensions.

The Social Democrats showed up in pre-election polls as less well-equipped than the Christian Democrats to deal with unemployment. The Social Democrats suffered heavy losses in industrial areas, notably the Ruhr, and saw their worst defeat in 20 years.

Foreign policy also mattered. Like most people in the middle, the West Germans do not like to rock boats. Among the young people, there is a strain of pacifism intensified by tough talk about nuclear war from Washington. The Greens appealed to that vote by an anti-nuclear stance.

But the theory, widely aired in the United States by German refugees from Hitler, that West Germany is dominated by a romantic national pacifism, was decisively repudiated. Reunification with East Germany figured hardly at all in the campaign.

The great majority of Germans equate peace with fidelity to the West European democracies and the United States within the context of the Atlantic alliance. Herr Vogel maneuvered his party onto the wrong side of that issue. He came out clearly against the "zero option" proposed advanced by the United States in the Geneva disarmament talks. He allowed the party official best known for negotiation with Moscow, Egon Bahr, to go front and center in the campaign.

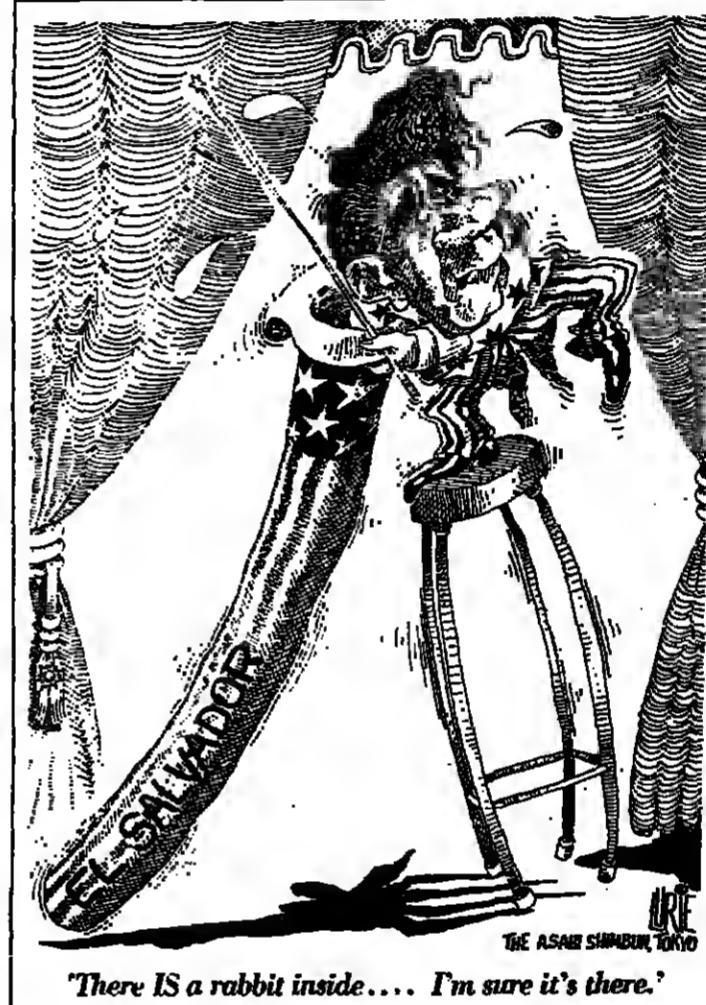
So when the Russians, in a heavy-handed way, called on the Germans to repudiate the zero option, they hurt the Social Democrats. When President Ronald Reagan indicated he did not regard the zero option as a take-it-or-leave-it position, that also told against Mr. Vogel. Especially since Mr. Kohl expressed confidence just before the election that the United States would soon be strengthening its position in the Geneva talks.

Finally, political stability itself was an issue. The Free Democrats entered the campaign as traitors to the coalition regime that they had operated with the Social Democrats for 15 years. But they appealed for votes as a buffer party, a bridge between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, which facilitated peaceful change of power. That appeal plainly worked. With 7 percent of the vote, the Free Democrats nearly doubled the vote the polls gave them at the beginning of the campaign.

The Kohl mandate, accordingly, is for moderation *über alles*. There is none of the right's economic ideology found in the Britain of Margaret Thatcher or the United States of Mr. Reagan. Nor is there a stamp of confrontation with the Russians. Indeed, unless the United States complies with Mr. Kohl's commitment for an easing of position on arms control, new anti-American demonstrations will soon break out here.

So this election stands on its head, the usual German-American question. The question now is whether the United States can manage its affairs wisely enough to merit the Germans' continued confidence.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Huffing and Puffing From the Right

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The big bad wolves of the conservative movement are huffing and puffing these days, but they are not going to blow the house down. Not while Ronald Reagan is in it. When he decides to vacate the White House, watch out. Then they can rattle the timbers.

Their unhappiness is symbolized by the protest votes they cast in the House last week against the Reagan-endorsed "jobs bill," and the protest votes they will cast this week against the Reagan-endorsed Social Security package. And a lot more complaints will be heard when grass-roots conservative activists were in town recently for their annual conference.

Those grass-roots conservatives made it clear they do not like the Reagan deficits, and they do not like the tax hikes passed last year and threatened for this and future years. They do not like the fact that the Department of Education is still there, and some would say the same for the Department of State. They fret that Taiwan has not been made China, or has abortion been banned, nor school prayer restored.

And they certainly do not like the makeup of the White House staff, which, in the words of one complainant, treats the original, true-blue Reaganites simply as "a faction in an appeal."

The complaints that rain down on Mr. Reagan from these conservative precincts are not the same criticisms others would make. But it is hard not to sympathize with those who struggled for 20 years from the early '60s until now, to install a "real conservative" government in Washington, and now find that it is not performing all the miracles they hoped would occur.

According to Donald P. Plucknett, the consortium's scientific adviser, some of the centers will be hard-pressed to launch new programs or even in support ongoing research. Latin America's main center for food crops — in Cali, Colombia — has just cut back its senior scientific staff from 62 to 54.

The big development lesson of the 1970s was that agricultural technology

folks. A part of him has never left the conservative movement or its ideology to take up comfortable residence in Washington. When he talked to the conservatives at their conference, he reverted in the rhetoric of the movement, assuring them that "misdirected, overgrown government [is] the source of many of our social problems — out the solution."

Those words ring hollow to a some conservative spokesman. In a some

Reagan professes his true conservative faith, it is very hard to challenge his sincerity. The man has spent too many years fighting the conservative battles to be thought a quitter — far less a hypocrite.

He recently told Human Events, the conservatives' favorite weekly: "At my age, there's going to be no change on my part... I would just ask some of these conservatives to ask themselves, what am I doing here putting up with all this at my stage in life, if I weren't here to further the things I've been talking about?"

The conservatives cannot really mount an effective challenge. The frustration that some of them feel will have to be staved until it is time to fight for the succession. And then watch out, George Bush.

The efforts the vice president has made to establish a record of loyalty to Mr. Reagan do not cut much ice with the ideological conservatives. Their attacks on the White House staff — especially James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush's former campaign manager, and his deputy, Richard Darman — are ill-concealed attacks on "the network" in government.

Of course, these folks do not like Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee or Senator Bob Dole of Kansas worth a damn either. But Mr. Bush is further up in the line of succession than those Republican senators, so he represents more of a threat. That is why he ranked far behind Representative Jack Kemp of New York in a poll of the conservative convention delegates, and trailed Senator William Armstrong of Colorado, another of their favorites.

When Mr. Reagan steps aside, Mr. Bush is going to be the full force of the conservatives' blast. And it will not be just huffing and puffing.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Toy' Protests

Regarding "New Syria Air Defense May Have Soviet Link" (IHT, Feb. 23):

Your article has struck a vibrant chord. Whether it is true or not, and whether it be the Russians or the Americans or others is out a detail; You have exposed a new aspect of the diabolical use of technology.

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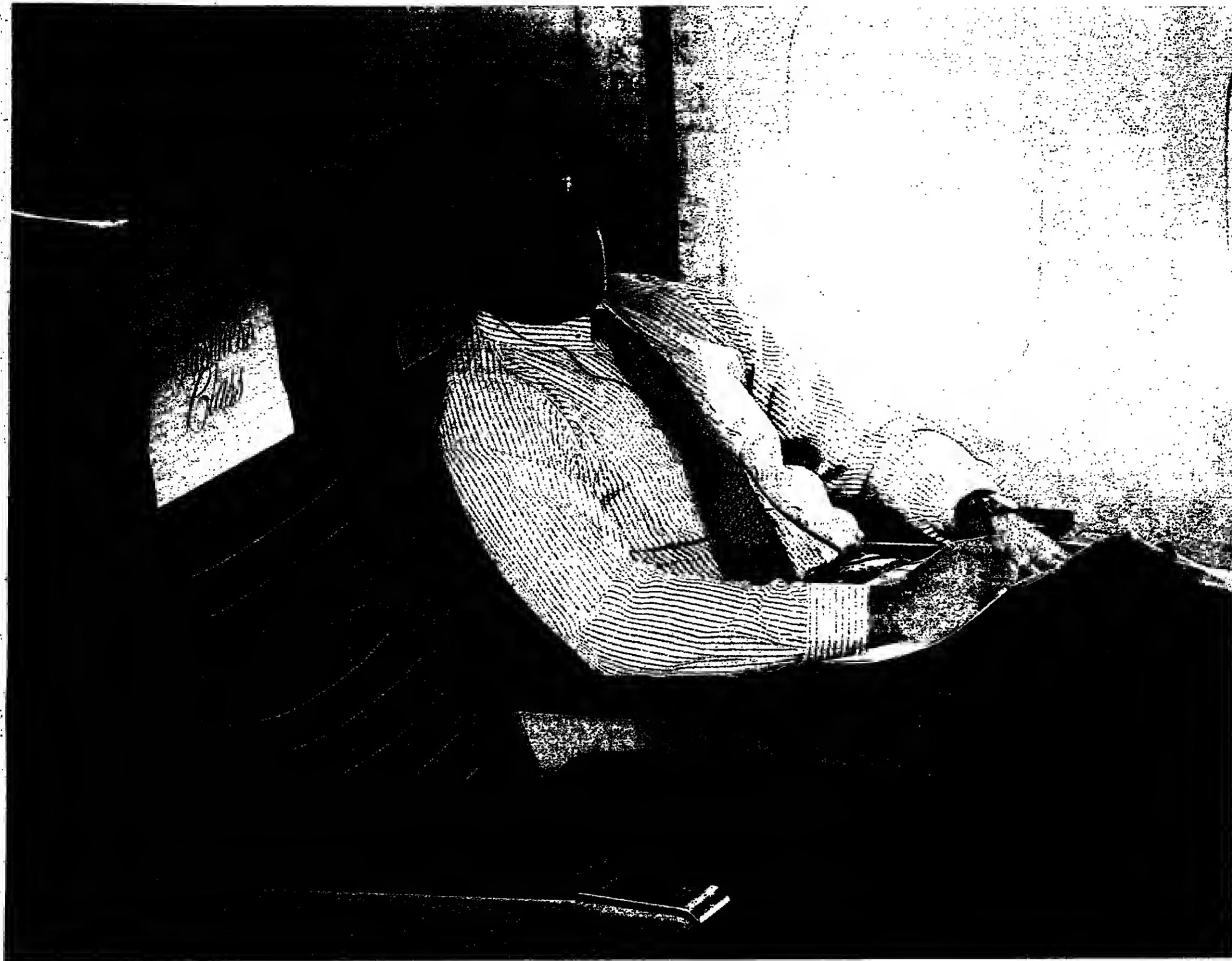
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Theology Thwarts Religious Refugees

Dispute Between Soviet Pentecostalists Prolongs Stay in Embassy

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A 20-year personal and theological dispute between two strong-willed Russian peasants who once lived like brothers has frustrated the latest attempt to win freedom for a group of Soviet religious believers now in the basement of the U.S. Embassy.

The dispute involves Pyotr Vashchenko, 56, patriarch of the seven Soviet Pentecostal believers who burst past Soviet guards into the embassy compound and sought asylum in June 1978, and his cousin, Grigory Vashchenko, 55.

Grigory, a deacon in the fundamentalist Christian sect who was allowed to emigrate last summer, has refused to send Pyotr an offi-

cial invitation to join him in West Germany unless the older cousin concedes theological error.

Pyotr refuses to accept the co-operation, despite his family's desire since the early 1960s to leave the Soviet Union.

"They haven't gone this far on an issue of religious freedom to come in to a cousin," a Western source said.

While it is not certain that an official invitation from Grigory would bring government permission for Pyotr and his family to emigrate, it would provide a face-saving opportunity to settle a case that has become an irritant to both Washington and Moscow.

Pyotr Vashchenko has pressed his desire to emigrate on religious grounds, contending that he and tens of thousands of other Soviet

Pentecostalists are not free to practice their revitalized faith. Publicity about the case has turned it into an embarrassment for the Kremlin, which insists that there is complete religious freedom here.

An official invitation from Grigory, Pyotr's only relative living in the West, would allow the authorities to treat the case as one of family reunification, which is the only reason the Kremlin recognizes as legitimate for wanting to leave the country.

Grigory, who is married to an ethnic German, was permitted to emigrate with his wife in July, ostensibly so she could be reunited with her relatives in West Germany.

Western diplomatic sources said that in contacts with religious figures visiting from abroad, Soviet

churchmen loyal to the government have brought up Grigory's successful emigration. The diplomats said they interpret this to be a Kremlin suggestion that if Pyotr and his family would only comply with government demands, they too might be allowed to leave.

Soviet officials have previously refused to consider the Vashchenko's applications for emigration unless the refugees in the embassy first return to their home in Chernogorsk, about 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of Moscow in Siberia.

The Pentecostalists, who say they have been jailed, beaten and otherwise abused by the regime for 30 years, fear that if they leave the embassy now they will be persecuted more.

The refugees include Pyotr, his wife, Augustina, their daughters Lyubov and Liliya and another believer, Mariya Chmykhov, and her son, Timofei.

A third Vashchenko daughter, Lidiya, was evacuated from the embassy to a hospital early last year when she went on a hunger strike to press the family's emigration demands. When she got out of the hospital, Lidiya went back to Chernogorsk.

Lyubov Vashchenko said she thought it was "a good sign for us" when Grigory was allowed to emigrate. The 30-year-old woman, who has learned English during her stay in the embassy and has become the family's spokesman, was interviewed in one of the two basement rooms the Pentecostalists occupy.

Miss Vashchenko said she sent Grigory an urgent request for an official invitation in September, but he refused, first by telephone and then in a long letter outlining his many theological disputes with his cousin, Pyotr. Some are esoteric; one involves the way in which fish must be killed and cleaned before a Christian may eat them.

Grigory was the pastor of the congregation in which Pyotr worshipped in Chernogorsk more than two decades ago.

They split in 1963 over an attempt by 32 Pentecostalists to get U.S. Embassy help in their effort to emigrate. Grigory, who had just been released early from a five-year prison term, criticized the 32 for "defaming Soviet power." Pyotr defended them and was excommunicated by his cousin.

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Women not only works, but also keeps house and raises children, waits on her husband's guests, and spends long hours in the kitchen.

"The bread is gained equally, but at the hearth the woman finds herself mostly alone," concluded one woman from the Volga town of Kuybyshev writing in the government newspaper *Izvestia* last month.

The plight of women is aggravated by factors such as the lack of birth control. Abortion on demand has been legal since the 1920s, and for most Soviet women it is the only way to prevent unwanted births. Eight to 10 abortions in a lifetime is said to be unusual.

■ Women's Day in France

The French government celebrated International Women's Day with a week of seminars, exhibitions, concerts, plays and films on women. Reuters reported from Paris. Women's week ended Tuesday with the inauguration by Yvette Roudy, women's rights minister, of an exhibit dedicated to Danielle Casanova, a Resistance heroine.

An "Homage to the Woman" stamp has been issued bearing a picture of Miss Casanova, who died in Auschwitz concentration camp in 1943 at the age of 34.

President Francois Mitterrand was to attend a concert Tuesday night given by the Republican Guard Orchestra, conducted for the first time by a woman.

Women's liberation officially arrived in the Soviet Union 60 years ago with a constitution guaranteeing equality of the sexes. Figures showing that 92 percent of women hold jobs are regularly cited to prove this.

But most women workers occupy lowly positions. Women in Moscow are often seen hacking ice

from the roads, lugging heavy machinery or dirt and garbage.

When Yuri V. Andropov, the party leader, visited a Moscow tool factory last month, a woman worker told him that she and her female colleagues held machinery so heavy it "shatters" those working with it and that men shunned the women's jobs because they were dangerous.

Women play little part in the top leadership. Statistics boast that women account for 27 percent of the party's 17 million Communist Party members, but there are no women in the ruling 12-man Politburo and only six women among the 32 full members of the Central Committee.

In the Soviet Union, the ordi-

nat London Will 'Boot' Illegally Parked Cars

The Associated Press

LONDON — Starting May 16, the "Denver Boot" dreamed by motorists is to be clamped on the wheel rims of illegally parked cars in London as part of a crackdown on violators, according to Transport Minister David Howell.

Mr. Howell said Monday he hoped it would "act as a serious deterrent to those anti-social drivers who have no respect for existing penalties." The device, named after the American city where it was first widely used, immobilizes the offending vehicle. Owners generally must pay the police to remove it.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lille Opera Tackles 'Onegin'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

LILLE, France — One of the testing grounds for the decentralization of culture in France is the Nord-Pas de Calais region, better known for its industry, coal mining and the scars of many of Europe's wars.

In the last few years the region has started new cultural enterprises from scratch or greatly expanded existing ones. It has acquired one of the newest of Europe's major music and arts festivals, the Lille Festival, with a vast program that stretches over six weeks in the fall. The festival's original director, Maurice Fleuret, now director of music in the Cultural Ministry of France's Socialist government.

The Orchestre du Nord, under Jean-Claude Casadesus, not only keeps up a busy schedule in its home region, but tour frequently, its next one being around France from March 18 to 31, ending with a concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris.

The Opéra du Nord, which is currently staging Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," was created in 1977, pooling the physical and financial resources of the area's three major cities. Under its general director, Eric Delfosse, it produces opera and operetta mainly in two theaters in Lille; operates an *Atelier Lyrique* in Tourcoing, started two years ago under Jean-Claude Malgoire, with a repertory that encompasses Monteverdi and contemporary works; this season comes the Ballet du Nord, a troupe of 26 dancers under the direction of Alfonso Catà that gives its first performance — of three Balanchine ballets — Friday at its base in Roubaix. The money — the overall 1983 budget is 48 million francs — comes from the three cities, the Nord-Pas de Calais region (about one-third) and the state (about one-fifth).

Lille's bill of fare leans heavily on operetta, but it also has ambitions on the operatic side, including what might be termed a Pushkin cycle — Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" last year, the current "Eugene Onegin," and Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" for next year — all sung in Russian.

The "Onegin," which runs through next Sunday and is being filmed this week for regional television, was both satisfying and maddening in an all-too-familiar pattern — handsomely cast and musically sensitive, but outrageously and perversely overproduced.

Partly because of a growing pool of Eastern European singers active

in the West, partly because of the growing popularity of this repertoire, automatic performances of Russian operas are getting easier to come by. There were no Russians in the cast, but the Lille production pulled together a satisfyingly Slavic sound from several sources, backed by the understated and lyrical conducting of Henri Gallot, the house's music director.

The radiant Tatiana was Barbara Madra, a young Polish soprano from the Poznan Opera, who won a deserved ovation from the public and the British baritone, Neil Howlett, although under some vocal duress. Sunday, was an excellent Onegin, warm-voiced and restrained; in manner, Bulgarians filled three roles — Petrinka Malov, a rich contralto; Olga, George Tschelakov, a solid if not especially romantic Lensky, and Dimitri Petrov, perfectly at home in the depths of Glinka's aria. The solid casting extended to the mezzo soprano Joyce Castle, an American, as Madame Lina and Maria Sanduleco, a Romanian active in

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Barbara Madra as Tatiana in Lille's "Eugene Onegin."

A 'Crystal Clear' Look at Problems of Blind

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — To Wyndham's from a much-acclaimed fringe run at the Old Red Lion has come Phil Young's improvised "Crystal Clear," a play about blindness that manages to avoid the pitfalls of becoming "Children of an Even Lesser God." Thus far, plays about blindness have either been thrillers ("Wait Until Dark") or sentimental romances ("Butterflies Are Free"), unless you count "King Lear."

But what Young and his admirable company of three (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) have come up with is a play about the importance of seeing into yourself even if you can't see anything much around you. What raises it to the level of such other plays about physical affliction as "Duet for One" is that this is neither a patronizing nor a coddling piece of theater. It is simply the story of three people, one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the play, trying to come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of vision.

In one sense, "Crystal Clear" is about the power politics of blindness, the way that some blind schools advise their pupils not to marry other blind people for fear of total inaccessibility to the sighted world. In another, it's a play about commitment to yourself as much as to other people, and in a third it's an acily wistful play about public attitudes to blindness: At a hospital, one of the characters tells the receptionist he has suddenly lost his sight: "But have you," she asks him, "an appointment?"

"Crystal Clear" is a simple no-intermission succession of five scenes, each involving two characters at least one of whom is having trouble with internal or external vision. It's a play

about clarity of the spirit as well as of the eye, and as such works very well.

When I began going to the London theater 30 years ago, the West End was full of plays like Michael Wilcox's "Len," now at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio; gentle, literate, elegiac pieces to do with childhood or old age, the work of people like N.C. Hunter and Winyard.

THE LONDON STAGE

Brown, which often turned up at the Haymarket with casts studded by dames and knights of the British stage.

They (the plays, rather than the dames or knights) got swept away by the Royal Court revolution of 1956 just as old revues got swept away by "Beyond the Fringe," and since then, the well-made play has been about as evident around London as the well-made ocean liner.

All the more reason, therefore, to welcome Wilcox's remarkably unfashionable and extraordinarily enthralling piece. It concerns one man's memories of his last year at a boy's prep school in 1956. The narrator (Jonathan Kent) is admittedly a rather special pupil in that his grandmother owns the school. His parents have

been killed in an air crash, which means that the school is his life through the holidays as well as through the term; and it is from that unusual perspective, the schoolboy as eventual owner of all he surveys, that we are allowed to glimpse the off-duty staff.

There are only four other characters in the play: Patience Collier in wonderful form as the eccentric grandmother; Jean Anderson and Dennis Edwards as the sour couple who have been brought in to run the school until the boy

himself can take charge, and Wensley Pitney as the resident Mr. Ching in an old-schoolmaster performance which ought to win him just about every supporting-actor award going. You could not currently find a better-acted play than "Len" in London; whether or not you could find a better play depends largely on your fascination with the English private school system and its effects on the later life of its participants.

It would not be hard to make a case for "Len" being a plea for total and compulsory closure of all private schools in Britain tomorrow morning. It indicates memories of a place quite alarmingly cut off from outer realities, which only "The Goon Show" is occasionally allowed to intrude via the radio, where the adult inhabitants are either mad, greedy, treacherous or showing a faintly dubious sexual interest in their youthful charges. But that is not what Wilcox is about here at all: They are merely incidental insights into the people who made up what could very well have been parts of his youth. At the center of this play is, instead, a powerful and almost Chekhovian lament for a lost world; a world, for all its failings and eccentricities, that contained something of value even if it was only isolation and spare time.

Seeing "Len" is like having somebody flip through an old album of their school photos for you; some are of extreme dullness, some are a bit blurred around the edges, but now and then there are sudden moments of quite remarkable clarity when you see what school must have been like for that pupil. "Len" should be seen for Pitney alone, giving the most touching and nostalgic account of an old Englishman I have seen since the late Nigel Bruce gave up playing Dr. Watson to Basil Rathbone's Sherlock Holmes.

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Versace's Star Rises in Milan

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Tuesday was Versace's day, for Versace, and it could not have happened to a nicer man. For this designer, who is only 36, has been working with a dedication and a sincerity that have won him, and his competent staff, respect and admiration. The standing ovation he got marked the culmination of a still short, but highly successful, career.

This is good news for Milan, too, where things have been going a bit stale lately. It gave the city a strong position on the fashion map again and made it clear that it is good to have a star.

The fact that Gianni Versace showed on a big runway this season instead of in his usual smaller locale was also good for him because his clothes are potent stuff for women who like to come on strong. The main merit of Versace's collection was in showing that he can do much more than beautiful separates that are often mere vehicles for Italy's outstanding fabrics and leathers. Tuesday Versace, with a total and totally personal look, was right up there with the best of Paris designers.

Finally, in a city that has never had good evening wear, Versace delivered the goods in a young and contemporary way. No big ball gowns here, but sexy, slinky metallic dresses made to disco the night away.

"I like pretty, sexy women," Versace said. There was no bulk at all, but closely fitting lines from the football shoulders to the skinny, short skirts. The combination of leather and fur, which ran through the whole collection, gave it an extra sensuous direction. It was either the black and white caviar variety or striped and big checkered combinations with leather.

Other Versace details included contrasting hem (like fuchsia with black-and-white tweed), white satin quilting inside black leather coats and half-and-half suits, with one side black leather and the other giant houndstooth. His hot-stuff evening wear included metallic dresses that molded to the body like a second skin. In this very well pulled-together collection, accessories were outstanding; mainly Art Deco black and diamond ornaments as well as diamond buttons on long black gloves.

Rosita and Tai Missoni are a popular team who have won a niche in the fashion pantheon. They do not have to make waves to keep their large following of both men and women. Actually their men's image is even stronger than their women's, as it was put on the map by strong individuals.

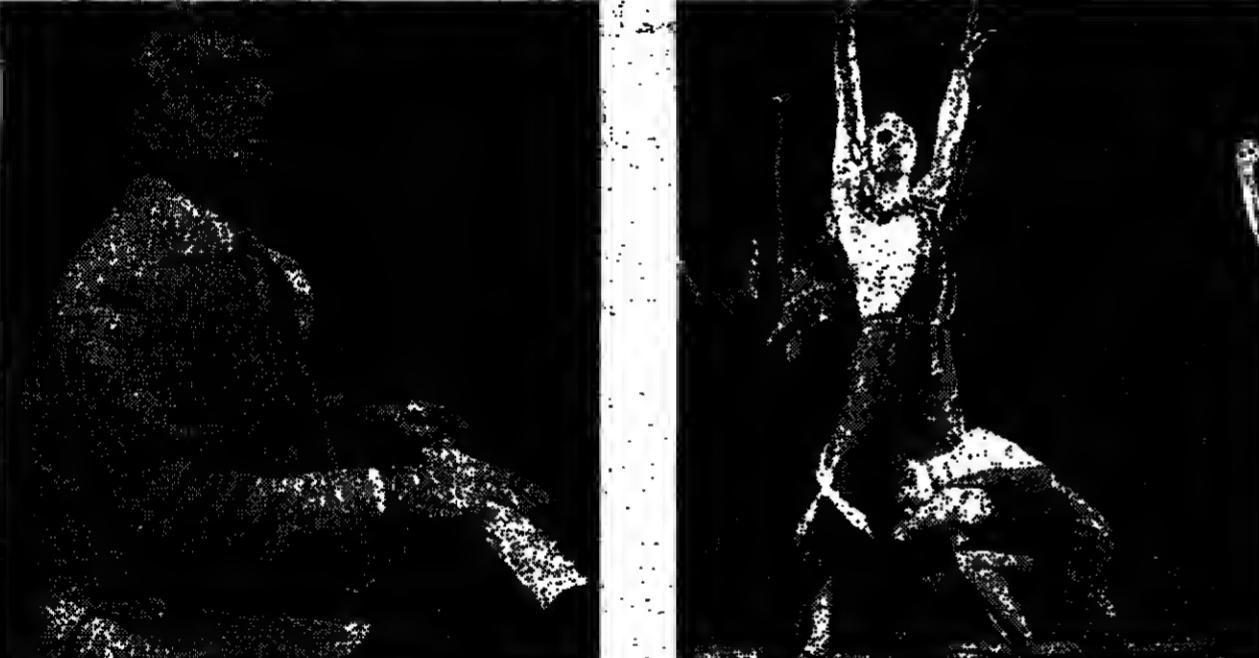


Versace's tweed and black leather combination.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Solo GAVEAU
Friday, March 10th at 9 p.m.
Kiesgen

The Cellist CARLOS PRIETO
Pianist, Angel SOLER
BACH, SHOSTAKOVICH
KODALY - TCHAIKOVSKY



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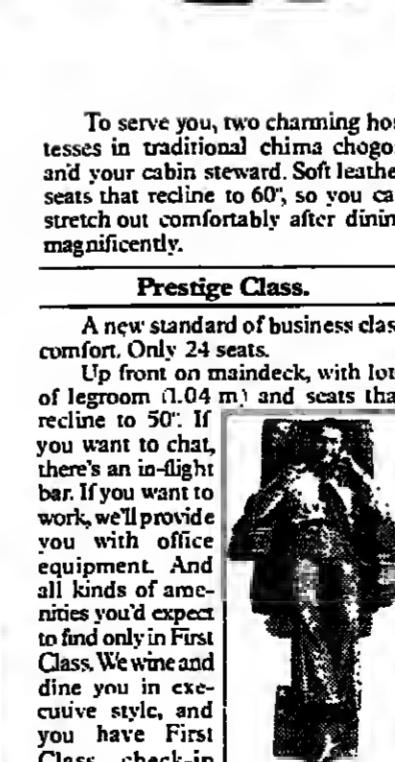
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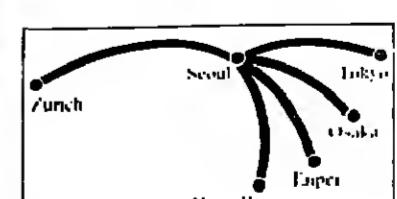
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INSIGHTS

Cambodia, Despite Signs of Recovery, Is Sliding Into a New Cycle of Poverty

By Elizabeth Becker

Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Too often, beds are hammocks strung across the one room serving as a home; food is washed in the sewer water that flows in open gutters down the city's streets; garbage is dumped on sidewalks and burned in the evenings. The people of Phnom Penh seem to be camping in, not living in, their once-beautiful city.

Small wooden stalls, set up in markets throughout the city sell luxury items that most people cannot afford. There are countless motorbikes for sale, but in the countryside, transportation is so poor that the improved rice harvest cannot be shipped where it is most needed. Once again, malnutrition is taking the lives of Cambodia's young.

As a reporter who has worked in Cambodia during the civil war in the mid-1970s and had returned for a rare visit at the end of the Pol Pot dictatorship, I found this January that the seemingly miraculous recovery from the horrors of that dictatorship after the Vietnamese invasion of 1979 had come to a dead halt, and the country was sinking again.

One foreign expert describes the change in mood:

"At the beginning of 1981, people were coming out of their listlessness, they were full of enthusiasm. I guess I wanted to believe, like everyone else, that we were bringing this country back to life. We did not. That point is past."

In 1981, things began to deteriorate. The political process began extracting so much energy out of the people. The incredible poverty didn't really change — people found they still couldn't make ends meet. They can't understand, nor can I, the West's absolutely immoral position of supporting Pol Pot, and they became afraid again: afraid the Khmer Rouge will come back, afraid the Vietnamese will never leave,

Few Rudiments of Life

Now, four years after Vietnam installed the Heng Samrin government, most villages still do not have the rudiments that most villagers in rural Southeast Asia take for granted: clean water, a measure of sanitation, a regular source of fuel and energy and a dependable supply of affordable food.

Health experts in the capital say that more than half the deaths in the city are due to the vicious cycle of malnutrition, unsanitary conditions and disease that flourishes in a tropical climate if basic needs are not met.

The accomplishments of the first years of liberation from the Pol Pot regime remain impressive. Schools have been established throughout the country. Villagers have returned to their homes and, organized into informal "mutual aid teams," have significantly increased rice cultivation.

But, beneath the heartening signs of recovery

— a raucous Sunday soccer match at Phnom Penh's sports stadium, the soft sounds of a classical xylophone ensemble accompanying members of the reconstituted ballet corps — Cambodia is sliding into a dangerous new cycle of poverty.

The reasons are many:

• The devastating legacy of Pol Pot's four-year rule, in which the entire country was uprooted and almost two million people died in the name of radical revolution.

• Vietnamese insistence that political indoctrination and consolidation come first at the cost of economic improvement.

• The constant drain of the war on the Thai border, where Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge troops and the now-allied forces of former Prime Minister Son Sane and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler, are fighting the occupying Vietnamese Army.

• Refusal of the international aid community, led by the United States, to give more than emergency aid to Cambodia as punishment for its continued occupation by Vietnam.

• The failure of the Soviet Union to provide the major relief it promised, and the inability of Vietnam, hard pressed to cope with its own major economic problems, to fill the gap.

The still-unrepaired damage from the long civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, particularly from the bombing by American B-52 planes.

Little Reconstruction

Cambodia's people are discouraged. While grateful for the overthrow of Pol Pot, they had expected the Heng Samrin government to keep its word and rebuild the country as well as give them the basic freedoms outlawed under Pol Pot.

Because of the wars and revolutions and dislocations, there are few records, reports, statistics or even books available in Cambodia. Instead, one must rely on interviews, firsthand impressions and comparisons with the past. Recalling my earlier visits, I found that despite the government's assertions that recovery was complete in 1982 and actual development had begun, there is little reconstruction and only minor rehabilitation.

There has been almost no improvement in the key sectors necessary for development: transportation, energy, production and circulation of basic necessities and re-establishment of pre-war Cambodia's industrial base. In fact, the industrial base inherited from the Sihanouk and Lon Nol eras and largely maintained under Pol Pot has yet to be resuscitated.

The rubber processing plants on Phnom Penh's riverbank and the former Durex pharmaceutical plant, which were operating just days before the Vietnamese invasion at the end of 1978, stand idle more than four years later.

Under the Heng Samrin government, a different obsession is arresting Cambodia's recovery: the Vietnamese obsession with Communist indoctrination. In every sphere of life, the highest priority is given to educating the country's lead-

ers, bureaucrats and soldiers to accept the one political system prescribed from Hanoi.

Weekly study sessions are required for everyone on the state payroll, and that includes all but traders and small businessmen. A visitor hears anguished and frustrating stories: of doctors summoned for political courses at a moment's notice; of a hospital where six patients died when their nurses had to leave for political instruction; of crucial construction projects suspended for weeks while supervisors underwent political education.

Cambodian sources who must remain anonymous say one effect of the emphasis on political indoctrination is to frustrate and discourage the few skilled workers and professionals who survived the war years and Pol Pot.

"If I had taken the better jobs offered to me," one source said, "I'd worry all the time if I had said or done the right thing at work. I'd be taken away from my family for study courses and it wouldn't mean a thing for the country's development. I'm here to aid Kampuchea, not the Vietnamese."

The indoctrination is not confined to work hours. The people awake at 5 A.M. to loudspeakers blaring news bulletins, reminders of Pol Pot's horrors and invocations of gratitude to the Vietnamese liberators. Pictures of Ho Chi Minh, Marx and Lenin hang side by side in public buildings, schools and factories.

In conversations with officials, the litany of political priorities is always headed by Cambodia's militant solidarity with Vietnam. Next is the solidarity of Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — then, solidarity with the socialist world and, finally, solidarity with all peace-loving people.

These are not empty phrases, for they guide how Cambodia has asked for and accepted help from abroad. The politicization of aid is perhaps the most controversial issue in the country and the most crucial for Cambodians who wish for a speedier economic recovery.

Sharp Decline in Aid

In 1979, when they drove out the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese provided the aid and expertise Cambodia needed to get back on its feet; the Soviet Union provided food aid as well. But the Soviet record since has been dismal. According to Cambodian sources, Moscow has failed to provide at least two-thirds of the aid it promised, including crucial projects to repair electric power plants. Phnom Penh's water system and major highways.

The Vietnamese now provide essentially their own needs as an occupying force — the upkeep for an army of more than 160,000 soldiers and thousands of advisers. In Hanoi, Vietnamese officials justify this lack of aid by saying repeatedly that Cambodians eat better than Vietnamese.

Although little aid comes from Communist nations, the Cambodians are obliged to praise them as saviors. At every showcase of recovery



Elizabeth Becker/The Washington Post

visited, the Soviet bloc was hailed for providing the aid. On closer inspection, it usually turned out that noncommunist aid was at least as crucial.

"The ministries want to squeeze us for money," one relief worker complained, "but we give out what we require if we're going to develop anything in this country."

The government has refused to let the International Red Cross search for survivors of the Pol Pot years whose relatives have left the country. Foreign public health officials have been refused direct contact with Cambodians.

"The state doesn't want anyone but their authority figures working with the people," one relief worker said.

Under these conditions, many agencies are phasing out their aid and considering shutting just to keep their strings hanging in Phnom Penh until better times.

"We all stay because we have seen the inability of these people struggling to make life for themselves," one official said. "They have made the most out of whatever help we've given them, with tremendous effort and courage. Considering what they have to put up with, you can imagine where they got the vision."

Dispute Over Supervision

In the first months after Pol Pot was deposed, an estimated \$400 million in United Nations and private relief aid flowed into Cambodia to feed famine victims. The aid was simply turned over to the new Heng Samrin government for distribution. But when the relief agencies sought to supervise the use made of their aid, the Vietnamese balked.

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Cambodia's Young Get Love, but Not Enough Food

Malnutrition and Poor Sanitation Persist Amid the Rhetoric of Vietnam's Occupation

Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's conflicting programs to aid children and their mothers, the most vulnerable victims of the country's series of tragedies, provide a revealing case study of how the politics of colonization is thwarting Cambodia's recovery.

As in most Asian countries, children come first in Cambodia. But the country's traditional love and respect for them has proved insufficient in the face of problems imposed by the Vietnamese occupation.

Foreign and Cambodian professionals in the health field are finding much of their labor undermined by countervailing requirements for turning Cambodia into a loyal colony.

The political group charged with helping mothers and children is the Women's Association, one of three large organizations whose main function is recruiting the population into the political system and ultimately into the re-ruled Communist Party.

65% Are Women

Ros Sery, an official of the Women's Association and Agriculture Organization, said women were the country's most desperate population group when Pol Pot was thrown four years ago. "Because of the mass murders under Pol Pot," she said, "the population is now 65 percent women, and half of those are widowed."

But when asked what her group was doing to help the women, she described political pro-

grams, saying the association was trying to ensure that women contributed to production and were trying to persuade Cambodians to stop fighting the regime.

Two years ago the association declared malnutrition a problem of the past and has refused to initiate educational programs on nutrition.

We Need Help

Moreover, the regime has decided the country needs more babies. So the Women's Association now urges women to have as many as possible.

Dr. Ang Sarun, the official of the Ministry of Public Health in charge of the protection of mothers and children, is concerned that the government encourages a high birthrate and tends there is no malnutrition.

"Please make an appeal for me," she said. "Our birthrate is at least 5 percent and the infant mortality rate is — I don't have figures; how could I? — is extremely high. This is urgent. We need help."

In a recent report, a team from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization found that more than half of Cambodia's young suffer moderate to severe malnutrition. The United Nations team visited seven Cambodian provinces and found the diet of the children and their families poor.

The children suffering the most severe malnutrition were those just off breast-feeding — 1 to 3 years old — and those over 6 who had yet to recover from the misery of the Pol Pot era.

The government has refused to allow the International Red Cross to assist in the reunification of families whose members are divided between Cambodia and Western countries. There is no clearinghouse in Cambodia; requests from

another problem is Phnom Penh's water supply. "We don't even have chlorine for our water," the doctor said. "Hygiene is impossible in this situation. Yes, the Soviet Union promised to fix our water system but now they say maybe they can begin in 1990."

Independent experts support Dr. Sarun's assertions. The city's water has not been treated in years. The chlorine supply ran out last year and was supplemented by emergency donations from international and private relief organizations.

Capital Is a 'Disaster'

"Phnom Penh may look better to some eyes," one expert said, "but underneath it is a disaster. It's hard to say which kills off the children: the miserable malnutrition or the abysmal sanitation."

There have been successes: The school system has been restored after Pol Pot dismantled it and put small children in work in the fields, factories and the army. And Dr. Sarun said malnutrition is not as bad as it once was.

But one of the larger questions facing children after the war years and the Pol Pot regime has not been resolved — family reunification and the predicament of orphans.

The government has refused to allow the International Red Cross to assist in the reunification of families whose members are divided between Cambodia and Western countries. There is no clearinghouse in Cambodia; requests from

families overseas to find missing children or other relatives go unanswered.

The governments in Phnom Penh and Bangkok have not even agreed on how to return 100 orphans in Thai border camps who have discovered their families are alive in Cambodia.

Adoption Not Permitted

Fears that these children might be placed in orphanages rather than with their families are unfounded. There are five orphans in Phnom Penh and another five in the provinces, according to government figures. They are not orphans in the traditional sense because adoption is not permitted.

Only the estimated 4,000 children who live in state orphanages have been given complete care by the state. And there, too, political situation comes first.

One foreign expert said the government, in its policies toward children as well as in other fields, has become trapped in its own propaganda.

"Pol Pot was such a monster one doesn't need to invent stories about what he did," the expert said. "But this government has to blame everything on Pol Pot. What do they do when the 20-year-olds die from malnutrition? They were born after the Pol Pot era. They have to say malnutrition doesn't exist. It goes on like that."

"They revise history to blame everything on Pol Pot and at the same time can't see the reality of the country today."

ELIZABETH BECKER

Two young girls in Cambodia, where many children suffer from malnutrition.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt
30 Ind	1141.61	1142.00	1117.55	1119.24	-5.16
20 Ind	508.74	511.12	500.64	502.94	-5.16
10 Ind	132.42	132.74	127.72	128.28	-1.86
65 S&P	451.41	452.24	442.81	444.21	-3.82

30 Ind

20 Ind

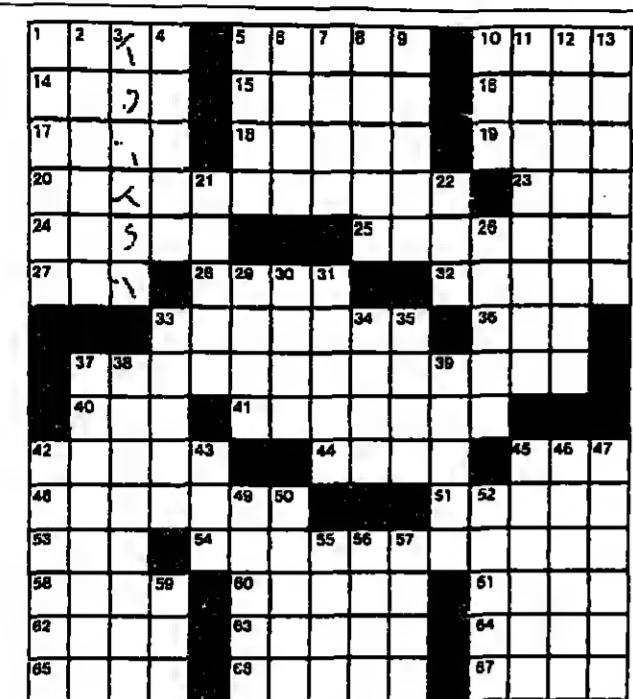
10 Ind

65 S&P

30 Ind

20 Ind

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 "How — the little busy bee"
- 5 Cut — (be stunning)
- 14 Cut short
- 15 Domingo
- 16 Sept minus one
- 17 Consumer
- 18 Saphead
- 19 — acetate (banana oil)
- 20 Woodvine
- 23 — Be... liver
- 24 Optical device
- 25 Stand for brac
- 27 Compass point
- 28 U.N. member
- 32 Chaplain
- 33 Kitchen implement
- 36 Station auto
- 37 Battle site: 1876
- 40 Literary collection
- 41 Abusive expression
- 42 One of the Barberian States
- 44 Close by
- 45 Honest —
- 48 Sandy

DOWN

- 51 Curses
- 53 Rel. to course
- 54 —ous
- 55 Identical
- 56 Island of the Netherlands
- 57 Antilles
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SPORTS

Mahre Clinches 3d Ski Title With Giant Slalom Triumph

By Bob Lochner

Los Angeles Times Service

ASPEN, Colorado — Phil Mahre won his first World Cup ski race of the season Monday, a giant slalom, and in so doing he wrapped up his third straight overall championship.

His only remaining rival for the title, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, made a costly mistake and finished the race in third place.

Mahre, who now has unbeatable World Cup points, skied the fastest first in the morning, but led Stenmark by only 13 hundredths of a second.

Asked what he would do between then and the afternoon run, Mahre said: "Just go back and sit around the Woodstock Inn, and maybe have a cookie."

After he had disposed of Stenmark, the truth came out: Mahre had actually had three chocolate chip cookies, and nothing else, for lunch. "It's my Aspen diet," he said. "I always eat them over here. You can't find them in Europe."

Mahre then skied fastest time in the second run, too, for a total time of 2:31.49. Stenmark, who said, "I made a mistake in the afternoon coming too close to the second gate, and lost valuable time," wound up third in 2:32.09. Marc Girardelli, skiing for Luxembourg, was second in 2:31.73.

But what counts most now is the 43-point World Cup lead held by Mahre and the maximum 36 still available to Stenmark under the complicated scoring system.

To achieve that total, which would still leave Stenmark seven short of Mahre, even if Phil failed to score again, the Swede would have to win the giant slalom Tuesday at Vail, Colorado, and also take both the slalom and giant slalom at Fumio, Japan, on March 18-21.

There is one other men's race remaining, a downhill Saturday at Lake Louise, Alberta, but Stenmark, who avoids the fast and dangerous event, said he would "definitely not" take part.

So with that statement, Mahre was conceded his third overall trophy, matching Stenmark's feat in 1976-78 and leaving him one title short of Gustave Thoeni of Italy, who was the champion in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1975.

Mahre agreed that it would be ridiculous for Stenmark to race in the final downhill without having trained for it. "But what this proves," he said, "is that you can't win the World Cup by entering only two events. You also have to be willing to try for points in the downhill and the combined."

Even though he has clinched the championship, Mahre said he will enter all four remaining races — "for my companies, if nothing else." He means his major sponsors, such as K2 skis.

Steve Podborski
At Toronto General Hospital

Season Over For Podborski

United Press International

TORONTO — Steve Podborski of Canada was facing surgery on his left knee here Wednesday after failing in a World Cup ski race Sunday in Aspen, Colorado. "It's ruined," Podborski said. "At least one game, the anterior cruciate, is totally torn. There could be two."

The 1982 World Cup downhill champion returned directly to Toronto to see Dr. John Kostink, who has performed two previous operations on his right knee. Podborski faces a lengthy rehabilitation period before he can assess his chances at a comeback.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Haywood Retires From NBA

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Spencer Haywood, the 33-year-old forward of the Washington Bullets, has announced his retirement from professional basketball. He scored 19.2 points per game during his NBA career and was credited with more than 7,000 rebounds.

"The reason I've reached this decision was because of my wife's illness and the fact that I haven't been able to spend a great deal of time with her over the last five years because of our different careers," he said. Haywood's wife, Iman, a fashion model, was recently injured in an automobile accident.

The starting center on the U.S. Olympic Team in 1968, Haywood left the University of Detroit after his sophomore season to sign with the American Basketball Association. He was the ABA's rookie of the year and most valuable player in 1970. The following year he left for Seattle of the National Basketball Association.

New Round of NBA Contract Talks

NEW YORK (AP) — National Basketball Association contract talks were to resume Tuesday for the first time since an acrimonious break-off at week, according to Larry Fleisher, general counsel to the players association.

Alex Sachare, a public relations spokesman for the NBA, said that "a meeting has been set up, but we are giving no information as to time and place."

Haywood Drops Out of Skate Event

HELSINKI (UPI) — Elaine Zayak of the United States, the defending champion, dropped out of the women's event at the World Figure Skating Championships on Tuesday because of an ankle injury and an 11th-place standing after two of three compulsory figures.

The good news for the U.S. team was that Rosalynn Sumner, who a week ago defeated Zayak to take the national championship, won a day's figure title.

On Monday, Scott Hamilton of the United States was second to Jean-Christophe Simond of France in the figures, while Sabine Beets and Isolde Thierbach of East Germany took first place in the pairs short program. Hamilton and the East Germans are defending champions.

NFL Cowboys Sign Rugby Star

DALLAS (AP) — The Dallas Cowboys have signed a South African star in hopes of finding someone to relieve quarterback Dan Dier's title of his punting duties.

Nas Botha, 25, will join the team in training camp next summer with at least six other punting prospects, most of whom will come from the league draft, a Cowboy spokesman, Greg Aiello, said Monday.

Swiss Drop 2 Former NHL Players

ROSA, Switzerland (UPI) — Two former National Hockey League players will not be retained by their Swiss clubs.

Following a disappointing season, Guy Charron, former captain of the Washington Capitals, has been told that Arosa will not rehire him. Bruce Lek, formerly with the St. Louis Blues, has agreed to leave the Kloten key club, even though his contract has a year to run.

French Golfer Wins LPGA Event

HOENIX, Arizona (UPI) — Anne-Marie Pali, a 27-year-old golfer from Ciboure, France, turned the rain-shortened LPGA tournament into a runaway Monday, shooting a 5-under 68 and winning by 10 strokes.

All won nine events on the mini-tour in 1982 and was twice the European professional champion. She won the French championship six

a second. Asked what he would do between then and the afternoon run, Mahre said: "Just go back and sit around the Woodstock Inn, and maybe have a cookie."

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At Toronto General Hospital

United Press International

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U.S. College Basketball Polls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International Board of Coaches and Staff Polls and college basketball coaches' first-place votes and records through March 4 in parentheses:

1. Houston (22-2) 52-1

2. Virginia (9) 52-2

3. North Carolina 52-3

4. U. of Louisville 52-4

5. Arkansas 52-5

6. North Carolina (25-6) 52-6

7. U. of Kentucky 52-7

8. Tennessee (24-8) 52-8

9. Georgetown (24-9) 52-9

10. Penn State (24-10) 52-10

11. Cornell (24-11) 52-11

12. Michigan (24-12) 52-12

13. Michigan State (24-13) 52-13

14. Oklahoma (24-14) 52-14

15. Tennessee (24-15) 52-15

16. Illinois (24-16) 52-16

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